

## THE WEATHER.

Today and tomorrow—Partly cloudy; continued warm; highest temperature yesterday, 89; lowest, 69.

NO. 4603

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919.

ONE CENT In Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE VICTORIOUS IN SENATE; NATIONAL WIRE STRIKE LIKELY IN 48 HOURS

## HEAD OF D. C. UNION FORECASTS SUSPENSION UNLESS BURLESON ACTS

President F. N. McDowell of Local 24, Says Atlanta Trouble Menaces Whole System Of Communication—Strike Breakers Enroute from New York to Georgia Intercepted Here—Konencamp in City to Direct Fight Against Western Union.

With Sylvester J. Konencamp, international president of the Telegraphers' Union in Washington to direct the fight for the operators, indications were late last night that the nation-wide strike of wiremen would be called within forty-eight hours.

F. H. McDowell, president of the District local, said early this morning that complete suspension of wire activities here was imminent unless the Atlanta trouble was speedily settled.

## HERE ARE WOMEN WHO LED FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE



## Galleries Cheer as Vote Of 56 to 25 is Announced At Close of Long Debate

## How Suffragists Have Fought to Win the Ballot

The vote yesterday was the fifth time the Senate has balloted on the question since it was introduced forty-one years ago by Senator Sargent, of California.

The first vote, which came in 1887, was 16 yeas and 34 nays; in 1914 the amendment had gained a majority of one, but still lacked eleven votes of the necessary two-thirds; in 1918 it failed by two votes, and last February by one.

## Struggle Started Forty-One Years Ago by Senator Sargent of California Ends in Victory After Many Defeats—Supporters Declare Ratification by States Now Is Merely A Matter of Form and Will Come Quickly.

The long battle for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment was won yesterday when the Senate, by the vote of fifty-six to twenty-five, passed the resolution which passed the House just two weeks ago. The resolution now goes to the legislatures for ratification.

There are twenty-eight States which now have full or Presidential suffrage, and in these quick action on the amendment is looked for. They are: Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Arizona, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

In the final debate on the suffrage resolution, Senator Reed, of Missouri, occupied nearly three hours with an argument against the constitutionality of the proposed amendment. He declared it was an invasion of the rights of the several States. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, also spoke against it, and Senator Thomas, of Colorado, for it.

Amendments Defeated.

The amendment by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, to provide for ratification by State conventions instead of by legislatures, was defeated by a vote of 23 to 33.

An amendment by Senator Phelan, of California, providing the method by which delegates to these conventions might be selected, was rejected without a roll call, and an amendment by Senator Gay, of Louisiana, to give each State power to enforce the amendment, was defeated, 18 to 32.

The first vote on the amendment in the Senate was taken in 1875, when it received 16 affirmative votes to 34 in the negative. It failed successively in 1887, 1891, 1895 and February 10 of this year. In the House it failed in 1912 and passed in 1918 and on May 21 of this year, with 14 votes more than the required two-thirds.

World Give States Chance.

In the running debate preceding the vote, Senator Gay, of Louisiana, declared that he wanted to see the amendment passed by the States. He would support his plan to give the separate States a chance to pass enforcement legislation before Congress would act.

The vote last week in Texas, when suffrage was defeated in a State referendum, was cited to show how strong sentiment is below the Mason and Dixon line.

In addition, there remains much anti-suffrage sentiment in New England, "antis" declared, which could be counted on to help delay, if not ultimately defeat the amendment.

Suff Leaders Optimistic.

Suffrage leaders, however, ridiculed the idea that enough States will hold out even seriously to delay the ratification. They expect the Susan B. Anthony amendment to be part of the constitution within a short time.

The prohibition and suffrage pre-empted the amendment, will lead to other amendments breaking down the principle of local self-government.

Attacks President.

President Wilson, Brandegee said, has seen-sawed on suffrage, "with his usual facility, taking both sides, just as he does on all questions."

"Thousands are trying to find ways to evade the amendment that is to prevail regarding the constitution, then there can be no self-government in this country."

"The danger is that contempt for the constitution will spread all over the country. We are teaching people the government owes them a living and can do things they can do for themselves. We are urging the easiest way."

Senator Smith, South Carolina, urged rejection of the suffrage amendment to "prevent sectional anarchy."

To celebrate the passage of the amendment the National American Woman Suffrage Association will give a reception next Tuesday evening, at its Washington headquarters, to the members of the House and of the Senate who voted for the bill, and their wives. These will be the only guests and admission will be by invitation card.

WILSON GETS PROMISE OF REFORMS IN ERIN

London, June 4.—The Daily News said today it had heard on the most reliable authority that President Wilson had obtained a definite understanding from Premier Lloyd George that "a wide measure of reform will be undertaken in Ireland immediately."

Only One Divinity Graduate.

Middletown, Conn., June 4.—One student, Umetero Uda, of Tokio, Japan, was graduated from Berkeley Divinity School at the sixty-fifth annual commencement here. Never before has there been only a single graduate in a class.

Marines in Costa Rica.

San Salvador, June 4.—American Marines have been landed at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, because of the revolution against the government led by Gen. Tinoco.

Red Flag Editor Must Die.

Copenhagen, June 4.—Herr Levine, of Munich, editor of the Red Flag, and a revolutionary leader in Bavaria, has been sentenced to death after a two days' trial, according to a despatch received here from Munich.

ASQUITH-FRENCH ROW BIG POLITICAL ISSUE

London, June 4.—The controversy between Herbert Asquith, former premier, and Lord French, former British commander-in-chief, over the latter's charge against government conduct of the first year of the war, has developed into a bitter political fight.

The press demands the fullest inquiry. Liberal organs urge French's resignation, while the Northcliffe press declares Asquith has failed to disprove charges made in French's book.

Next Monday will be District day in the House, with the Zihlman measure authorizing an investigation of the District water supply the first bill up for consideration. If possible, the Maps bill providing retirement annuities for District school teachers also will be considered Monday. Hearings on this measure open at 10 o'clock this morning.

Insistent rumors were current today that settlement of the general strike will be affected within a few days. Talk of amicable settlement persisted in spite of martial law alarms of the past forty-eight hours.

Mayor Charles F. Gray, Premier Norris, R. S. Russell, leading figure among the strikers, and the railroad brotherhoods' mediation committee appeared optimistic.

The mediation committee announced satisfactory progress in the discussion with representatives of the metal trades workers and the iron masters.

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## "Sea Wolf's" Cruelties Outdone in Court Tales

New York, June 4.—No more thrilling tale of the sea ever flowed from the facile pen of Jack London or Clark Russell than that unfolded at the trial of "He" Pederson, captain of the barkentine Puaka, and his son, Adolph Eric Pederson, second mate of the same craft, which is now proceeding in the United States District Court before Judge Hough.

Capt. Pederson is charged with murder on the high seas in having permitted Axel Hansen, a member of the crew, to drown without attempting to rescue him. Hansen, it is alleged, jumped overboard in fear of desertion after having been starved, maltreated and beaten during the voyage of the barkentine from Victoria, B. C., around the Horn to Cape Town, South Africa last August.

The indictment against Pederson and his son was found after members of the crew had told the story of the voyage to the United States consul at Cape Town.

Typical "Old Salt."

When the trial opened, Judge Hough, in accordance with an ancient custom, had a special enclosure built for the prisoners, where they would be isolated, even from their own counsel, but in response to the protest of Dudley Field Malone, counsel for the Pedersons, they were finally assigned to a place inside the regular enclosure, but still apart from their counsel.

Capt. Pederson is a typical "old salt," short and stocky of build, with powerful hands, bushy hair, sandy mustache, hard blue eyes and firm mouth—in appearance not dissimilar to Jack London's "Sea Wolf." His son, on the other hand, does not live up to the description of the typical mate. He is slender, but of wiry build, with a sallow complexion. An occasional flash of his closest eyes gives the only hint that his docile appearance may be misleading.

Both father and son seem keenly aware of the seriousness of their position and watch the witnesses closely, veins standing out on the forehead of the grizzled captain as he leans forward to listen to the former member of his crew telling of brutal treatment suffered at the hands of himself and his son show the intensity of the strain.

Tells of Tragedy.

John W. Campbell, apprentice seaman on the Puaka, who was on the stand yesterday and for a short time today, told of Hansen jumping overboard after having been beaten by the younger Pederson and then grasping the training log line and calling for help. The ship was brought to the wind by the pilot, Campbell testified, but Capt. Pederson appeared on deck and shouted, "Back to your stations."

And when told that there was a man overboard, he yelled: "To hell with the man overboard! Get back to your course."

The men were forced to obey, with the dying calls of Hansen ringing in their ears.

Campbell said no boat was lowered and no life preservers thrown overboard to aid the drowning man. A suggestion that the log line be hauled in was likewise ignored by the captain, according to the testimony.

Edward Reilly, able seaman, followed Campbell on the stand, and told a similar story. His manner

was impassioned and highly emotional at times.

"I was standing on the lumber load on deck shortly after 6 o'clock on the morning of August 6," he said.

"There was a stiff breeze and the sea was choppy. The sky was cloudy and there was some mist. I hear the second mate shout to Hansen: 'Go aloft and loosen the royals.'"

## Women May Vote In 1920 Election

## WOMEN WHO WON IT.

These suffrage leaders deserve the honor for bringing the vote to women: Above (left)—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. Center—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, dean of American Suffragists, inheriting leadership from Susan B. Anthony. Right—Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Suffrage Congressional committee.

## THEY FOUGHT FOR IT.

The militant wing of the Suffrage party was led by the National Woman's party, who picketed the White House and went to jail for it. Left (below)—Miss Lucy Burns, who, with Miss Alice Paul (center), founded the Woman's party. Miss Maud Younger (right), chairman of the lobby committee.

## PALMER'S GOOD LUCK GRATIFIES PRESIDENT

Paris, June 4.—President Wilson today warmly expressed his gratification over the escape of Attorney General Palmer and others marked for assassination by the bomb plotters.

"All America deplores these disastrous efforts," he said.

The President directed by wireless cable that every governmental agency be used to run down the culprits and impose the deserved punishment.

## INDEMNITY OVERTIME PLAN OFFERED BY HUNS

Berlin, June 4.—A novel method for raising the indemnity is suggested by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister.

He says if 21,000,000 German workers work one hour overtime daily at the usual wage, instead of receiving "extras," 630,000,000 marks (\$127,000,000) will thus be raised monthly.

## Germans Worried By Tax Dodgers

Berlin.—The German government will send a commission to neutral countries to study methods of thwarting tax dodgers. Profiteers with huge incomes are most notorious in the class of those who dodge payment of taxes.

## House Kills 50-50 Plan; D. C. Railways Flayed

A feeble attempt to kill the rider abolishing the "half-and-half" from the District appropriations measure was made on the floor of the House yesterday but it failed.

Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts, tried to knock out the rider on a point of order, but after a protracted debate in which Representatives Sisson, Gard and Davis participated, the Speaker ruled that it should remain in the bill.

When the Public Utilities section of the bill came up for discussion, a few "unkind cuts" were handed to the District Commissioners, John A. Beeler and others who have been handling the street car situation in Washington.

"The street car service in Washington is a crying shame," declared Representative Gard, of Ohio. "Slugged hours for the government employees and other subterfuges resorted to are a confession of the failure of the so-called Public Utilities Commission to handle the situation properly."

Representative Davis, chairman of the District Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, stated that all the public utilities of the city are inadequate, particularly street cars, but that the Commission was doing the best it could with the situation.

"If the Public Utilities Commission could show that it has accomplished any good for the people of Washington in all the years of its existence, there would be a different situation," replied Representative Gard. "But what has it done except to tolerate inferior service, grant the companies higher fares—with one of them not asking for an increase—and to assert its helplessness generally to remedy conditions."

Try to Kill Appropriation.

A hard fight was made to strike out an appropriation of \$20,000 for the employment of experts by the Public Utilities Commission. Representative Walsh wanted to know whether Mr. Beeler was responsible for the granting of the 2-cent charge for transfers by the companies, and whether any practical steps had been taken in the direction of the merger of the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

A viva voce vote finally was taken on the clause adding \$20,000 to the total. The measure was defeated, 50 yeas and 50 nays.

In the course of the general discussion of the appropriation measure, Representative Madden, of Illinois, stated that more new schools were needed in Washington than were provided for in the bill. Representative Mapes stated that many pupils were forced to go to school on the "half-time" basis, and Representative Fess, of Ohio, himself a school teacher, said that it was idle to expect competent school teachers to remain in Washington when they could make much more money elsewhere.

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## CARDINAL MERCIER TO VISIT AMERICA

New York, June 4.—Cardinal Mercier, the primate of Belgium, whose heroic defiance of Germany is now a household story, will visit America in September. Upon his arrival in New York, Cardinal Mercier will proceed to Baltimore, where he will be the guest of Cardinal Gibbons.

In an interview concerning his proposed visit to the United States, Cardinal Mercier sent the following message to America:

"This will be my first trip across the Atlantic, but to me it seems that I am going to visit old friends. From the beginning of the war I realized that Americans were friends of Belgium. American public opinion in these early days saved Belgium even greater suffering than that which she had to endure."

British May Rule Port.

Paris, June 4.—A British protocol over Constantinople is being considered by the Turkish Grand Council, according to a dispatch from Athens.